

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1441

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1. 1740.

41.1439.

IT is of the Number of God's Infinite Perfections, that he can extract Good out of Evil. The present rigorous Winter, at the same time that it hath inflicted grievous Punishments on Some, hath opened the Hearts, promoted the Charity, and thereby better'd the Condition of Others.

It is, surely, we can say nothing with greater Probability than this, that his Condition is better'd, who communicating Temporal Blessings hath acquired Right to Spiritual Ones. The Accounts our News daily furnish, of the deplorable Consequences attending the late hard Weather, would be more shocking than they are, if they did not bring with them almost as extraordinary Accounts of the Kindness, Beneficence, and Publick-spirited Actions, of all Ranks and Degrees of People. And as the Value of good Things is much encreased by their coming unexpectedly, so may it be truly said, that this generous as well as general Spirit of Christian Compassion, appears with the greater Lustre, after the long and tedious Complaints which we have heard of the Bane of Iniquity, and Corruption of the present Times; and if we not only excelled, or rather exceeded, our Neighbours in all Kinds of Wickedness, but also gloried in it; and were altogether void of Sense, either of Sin or of Shame. With what View some Writers have made these Declarations, I pretend not to say, or how they came to take Pleasure in blackening those with whom they live, I shall not offer to inquire; but content myself with observing, that Things are certainly otherwise than they represented them. For where Charity is, there must be many Virtues.

It has been always my Opinion, and I have never missed any Opportunity of declaring it in this Paper, that the only Method which possibly could be used, for preserving amongst Men just and generous Sentiments, in such a Vigour as to produce worthy and laudable Actions, was the affording a proper Countenance to Religion, and to all such as were call'd by their Profession to teach and enforce its Doctrines. I knew very well, that with many who thought themselves brighter People, this Kind of Discourse would be but indifferently relish'd; that such as valued me would call it Hypocrisy; and that others would pity it as an Effect of Narrowness of Mind, and a Want of Freedom in thinking: But Experience hath now declared in Favour of those old-fashioned Opinions, and hath made two Things evident which not a few of late Years have doubted, or affected to doubt. First, That extensive and active Humanity is the Effect of Religious Principles; and, Secondly, That People are not so much departed from the old Way of Thinking in these Respects as hath been generally conceived. Hence I infer, That all true and hearty Friends to Revealed Religion, and especially all such as have taken upon themselves to preach it unto others, ought to conceive strong Hopes of God's giving a Blessing to their Labours; provided they are not wanting themselves in the Discharge of their Duty, but manifest their Zeal in Actions as well as Words, that Men may form a right Judgment of the Tree, by contemplating its Fruits.

I am the rather inclined to this Way of Thinking, by the Observations I have made in a very large Parish immediately under my Eye. A Parish wherein from the Nature of its Situation, and from the Manner of living common to most of its Inhabitants, one might suppose that Luxury, Idleness, and Remissness in Religious Duties, should be but too predominant; but such is the Care of the Right Reverend Prelate who hath the Cure of Souls there, that very few Parishers are less infected with these Vices, or the Inhabitants of them more remarkable for the contrary Virtues. This is in a great Measure owing to the Pains that hath been taken in inculcating the true Value and extraordinary Usefulness of the Christian Doctrines, with Respect to the Conduct of human Life, and the just Discharge of those Offices in which we are placed by Providence. This too taught in the most pathetic and persuasive Manner, assisted not by an artful and pompous but by an easy and natural Eloquence, hath convinced all the supe-

rior Rank of People of the Vanity and Folly of those specious Delusions which some Men of Wit have placed in a very inviting Light, by flattering the human Understanding, and magnifying the Force of Reason to excess, as to lead us to the Original Sin of our first Parent, the Desire of being as Gods, knowing Good and Evil, instead of paying that humble Submission to the Divine Law, which is justly exacted from dependent Creatures.

By these wise and gentle Steps such a Sense of the Truth and Importance of Religious Principles hath been imprinted on the Minds of those whose Conduct will ever have the greatest Influence on others, that one may with Pleasure observe the same Care visible in them, that shines so conspicuously in their Spiritual Guide, inclining them to second heartily all his Endeavours, and to labour as much as in them lies to contribute to their proving successful. In consequence of this, all that kind of light, and useless at least if not dangerous, Conversation, which hath of late Years, been but too common, is absolutely banish'd, and instead thereof we see a grave, serious, and uniform Deportment, equally remov'd from Levity on the one Hand and from Moroseness on the other. Such is the Influence of this excellent Person on those who are immediately under his Inspection; and such, no doubt, would be the Effects of the like Wisdom, and Moderation, and steady Application, elsewhere. It is wild and absurd to suppose, either that any Station of Life can absolve a Man from the Care of improving those Talents with which his Maker has entrusted him, or to fancy that any great End can be compass'd, any lasting Structure erected, without much Thought in contriving, great Steadiness in pursuing, and unwearied Diligence in perfecting what on reasonable Motives was begun. Nor is it less absurd to suppose, that when all these are employ'd, they may be baffled by Chance or Accidents; especially when we experience, as in the present Case, the contrary to be strictly true.

But tho' the Example of eminent Persons will, as I observed before, always have a great Power and Influence, yet cannot this alone be expected to operate sufficiently on the Minds of the Common Sort. This the Right Reverend Prelate considered, and therefore wisely apply'd himself to the good and ancient Method of instructing the Younger and Less-knowing by Evening Lectures on the Church Catechism, suiting the Time to their Situation of Life, as well as the Method and Matter to their Capacities. A Proceeding of this Kind was quickly relish'd as it deserved; all who had Children or Servants saw clearly how much it import'd them to take this Opportunity of Seasoning their Minds with serious and solid Principles, equally conducive to the Benefit of the Persons instructed, and to the Peace and Safety of those to whom they belonged. From these Considerations we have seen, and weekly see such an Earnestness of enforcing the pious Prelate's charitable Design, that it is difficult to say whether his Zeal is greater in the Discharge of his Duty, or theirs in providing that so singular an Attention to the Concerns of Mankind may have a proper Effect. Without Question, this is great Wisdom in them; for had they been deficient when so fair an Opportunity offered, they had not only lost the many Advantages they now reap from it, but they had lost also the Reputation of giving good Example to this great City and to the whole Kingdom, which they have now justly acquired, and which can never be taken from them.

Another laudable Effect of the Apostolick Zeal of this truly great Man, is that exemplary Spirit of Charity which he hath both raised and exercised in this large Parish. To him it is chiefly owing, that in so calamitous a Season as this is, none of the Poor of any Sort have gone unrelieved. For this Purpose he hath employ'd the most pressing Exhortations, the strongest Solicitations, the greatest Application in the distributing Charities, the most bountiful Donations out of his own Purse; and all this adorned with the kindest and most humane Behaviour in bestowing this Relief according to the Necessities and Circumstances of those who have received it. This is to be truly useful in one's Generation, to fill with Dignity a most honourable and sacred Function, and to discharge the Character of a Steward of the Gospel with that Benignity practis'd by its Divine Author. If a Con-

duct like this will not silence all the little low Cavillers at Religion, and shew the superlative Usefulness of a Clergy acting up to the Character with which they are clothed; if Men will yet frame to themselves chimerical Conjectures, idle Excuses, and foolish Surmises, in despite of such clear, such evident and practical Proofs; if Experience is no more to be trusted than true Reason and sound Sense, when it contributes to the setting Christianity in a fair Light; then we must despair of converting Infidels; but at the same time they must give up their Titles to the Appellation of Free-thinkers. For to believe against the strongest Arguments, and to assert in defiance of Experience, is such a slavish Credulity as the most religious Bigots would be heartily sham'd of.

As this Paper is written with a most sincere View of placing an amiable Character in a just and proper Point of Sight, I cannot conceive that it will give Offence to any; sure I am, that my real Intention is to follow this excellent Man's continual Practice, in doing Good to all by recommending so noble an Example to general Consideration; and the Uses which I persuade myself this may be apply'd to will sufficiently apologize for my trespassing on that extraordinary Modesty which serves as a kind of Polish to his other Virtues. The personal Knowledge I have of all that I have here set forth, and much more, first led me to conceive that a Display of this Kind was so far from being improper, that it was really necessary from somebody, and in some measure incumbent on me in particular. I have now fulfilled all I aimed at, and have imitated him I have endeavour'd to describe, in discharging as far as my Capacity would permit what I was convinced was my Duty. I hope it will have a proper Influence on others, and help to diffuse that Spirit of Beneficence and Charity which the rigorous Season of the Year, and the Number of the Poor renders at present so requisite in all who call themselves Christians, and who would not disgrace that Name by a Practice altogether incompatible therewith.

R. FREEMAN.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Trowbridge in Wiltshire, Jan. 26. We have here almost an entire Stoppage of Trade in all its Parts, our Weavers, Millmen, Shearers, &c. are generally frozen out of their Employments by which they used to earn their Bread. You'll ask, how then are they supply'd with the Necessaries of Life, especially as in a Clothing Country the Poor must be very numerous? Why, chiefly by the generous and extensive Charity of the Worshipful John Cooper, Esq; whose Liberality has not been confin'd within the narrow Limits of Parties or Opinions. During this uncommon Season, he has been a tender and compassionate Father to the Poor of all Denominations. He has from Day to Day dress'd large Quantities of Beef, &c. which he distributed to them at his own House. His Baker has distributed Bread to a great Number of Families. For four Years past he has spent but little of his Time here, which render'd him a Stranger to the Characters and Circumstances of many poor Persons in this Town and Neighbourhood; in order therefore that no real Objects of Compassion might go unrelieved by his Charity, he sent large Sums of Money several times, not only to our worthy Rector, but also to the Ministers of the several Denominations of Dissenters, to be distributed amongst the Poor of their respective Congregations: And as the Number and Wants of the Poor must needs increase, in proportion to the Continuance of this severe Weather, so his Donations have been augmented from Week to Week. A remarkable Example of Christian Charity, and worthy of Imitation!

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 30. Wind E. Remains the Chatham Man of War.

Gravesend, Jan. 30. Pass'd by the Braganza, Lion, from Lisbon, and the St. Mary Magdalen, Mallesnoar, from Seville.

L O N D O N.

We are very credibly inform'd, that there are 700 Persons who have an undoubted Right of voting for the Borough of Malden in the County of Essex.

Left

Last Wednesday died at his Seat in Hampshire Lieutenant-General Evans, General of Horse, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, Governor of Chelsea College, and Surveyor of the Mints of his Majesty's Mint.

Wednesday Morning died at her House in St. James's Place the Hon. Mrs. Trevor, a Widow Lady, and Aunt to her Grace the junior Duchess of Marlborough.

This Day the Britannia and the Victory, two First-rates, are to be put into Commission.

Yesterday Thomas Corbett, Esq; Member of Parliament for Saltash in Cornwall was married to Mrs. Lloyd of Duke-street Westminster, a very agreeable Lady with a plentiful Fortune.

Last Wednesday died at his House in Audley-street the Rev. Mr. Chambers, M. A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

Wednesday last died at her House in Litchfield-street the Lady Elizabeth Lawley, Relict of Sir Thomas Lawley, Barr.

The same Day died Mr. King, an eminent wholesale Cheesemonger at Holbourn-bridge.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleased to grant Protections to the Masters of Colliers for three Months.

On Tuesday last died Mr. John Logie, Surgeon, belonging to his Majesty's Dock at Chatham.

His Place, worth about 300 l. per Ann. is in the Gift of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

On Tuesday last died, in an advanced Age, at his Seat near Dartford in Kent, ——— Borret, Esq; who for many Years was one of the Prothonotaries in the Court of Common Pleas, and who some Years since resigned the said Office in Favour of his Son.

We hear that Charles Hall, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for the City of Lincoln, will stand Candidate as Knight of the Shire for the said County, in the Room of Sir Thomas Lumley Saunderson, now Earl of Scarborough.

On Tuesday last a Noted and Wealthy Widow Pawnbroker in Westminster, aged about 70, whose Husband died about three Months since, was marry'd to Samuel Clark, aged about 20, he being a Recruit lately raised in the Country for the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, with whom at the first Sight she fell desperately in Love.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	01 52	02 16

Bank Stock 138 1-half to 3-4ths. India 154 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea 96 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 1-half. New ditto 107 5 8ths. Three per Cent 98 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 88 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 86 1-4th. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 31. 18s. Prem. South Sea ditto — Bank Circulation 31. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 31. 6s. 6d. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

Trinity-House, London, Jan. 29. 1739
Notice is hereby given, that most of the Buys near Yarmouth (in Cockle Gatt and elsewhere) are broken away, or driven out of their Places by the Violence of the Weather; but that they will be properly replaced as soon as possible.

Just Published,
A Present for an Apprentice; Or, a sure Guide, to gain both Esteem and Estate.
Under the following Heads:

Religion.	Recreations.
Truth and Fidelity.	Treats.
Temperance and Excess.	Quarrels and Arbitration.
Dress and Fashions.	Setting up young.
Government of the Tongue.	Management of Servants.
Affability.	Great Rents.
Frugality.	Choice of a Wife.
Honesty.	Presents during Courtship.
Industry.	Extravagancies in Weddings.
Choice of Company.	Housekeeping.
Friendship and Affection.	Behaviour after Marriage.
Securities and Engagements.	And
Familiarity with Maid-Servants Education of Children.	

The Whole enrich'd with shrewd Remarks, Historical Illustrations, happy Turns of Wit and Humour; and excellent Morals.
By a late Lord Mayor of London.
NB. 'Tis a very proper New-years Gift for all young People whatever.
Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

BOOKS lately Publish'd, and Printed for Stephen Austen, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard.

I. A Compleat System of OPTICKS, in Four Books, viz. a Popular, a Mathematical, a Mechanical, and a Philosophical Treatise: To which are added, Remarks upon the Whole. By Robert Smith, LL. D. Master of Mechanics to His Majesty, and Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge.

II. Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures. By Roger Cotes, A. M. late Professor of Astronomy, and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge: Published with Notes, by his Successor Robert Smith, LL. D. Master of Mechanics to his Majesty.

III. Observaciones de Aere et Morbis Epidemicis, his accedit Opusculum de Morbo Colico Damnoniensis. Auctore Joanne Huxham, M. D. R. S. S.

IV. The Elements of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy explained and adapted to all Capacities. Written originally in French by the Celebrated Mr. Voltaire.

V. The Mathematical and Geometrical Lectures read before the University of Cambridge. By the learned Isaac Barrow, D. D. Master of Trinity College in Cambridge.

VI. A Compleat System of General Geography, in Two Vols. 8vo. Written originally by Bernhard Varenius, M. D. now translated into English, and illustrated with Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Jurin's Notes.

VII. The Method of Fluxions and Infinite Series. By Sir Isaac Newton. Translated with large Notes and Annotations, by John Colson, A. M. F. R. S.

VIII. A Compendious and Methodical Account of the Principles of Natural Philosophy. By Benj. Worster, A. M.

This Day is Re-publish'd,
THE SAURUS Linguae Latinae
Compendarius: Or, A Compendious Dictionary of the LATIN TONGUE, designed for the Use of the British Nations. In Three Parts.
CONTAINING,

I. The English Appellative Words and Forms of Expression before the Latin; in which will be found some thousand English Words and Phrases, several various Senses of the same Word, and a great Number of Proverbial Expressions, more than in any former Dictionary of this Kind, all carefully endeavoured to be rendered in proper and classical Latin.
To which are subjoined,

1. The Proper Names of the more remarkable Places rendered into Latin.
2. The Christian Names of Men and Women.

II. The Latin Appellatives before the English; in which are given the more certain Etymologies of the Latin Words, their various Senses in English ranged in their natural Order, the principal Idioms under each Sense explained and accounted for, all supported by the best Authorities of the Roman Writers; with References to the particular Book, Chapter, or Verse, where the Citations may be found.

III. The ancient Latin Names of the most remarkable Persons and Places occurring in Classic Authors, with a short Account of them both Historical and Mythological; and the more Modern Names of the same Places, so far as they are known, collected from the most approved Writers.
To which are added,

1. The Roman Calendar, much fuller than any yet published.
2. Their Coins, Weights, and Measures.
3. A Chronology of the Roman Kings, Consuls, and more remarkable Events of that State.
4. The Notes of Abbreviation used in ancient Latin Authors and Inscriptions.
5. A short Dictionary of the more common Latin Words occurring in our ancient Laws.

By ROBERT AINSWORTH.
Printed for D. Midwinter, H. Knaplock, W. Mount and T. Page, W. Innes and R. Manby, R. Robinson, A. Ward, C. Rivington, J. and P. Knapton, S. Birt, T. Longman, J. Clark in Duck-lane, C. Hitch, R. Hett, J. Pote, E. Walford, J. and R. Tomlin, J. Pemberton, and the Executors of Mr. J. Darby.
Where may be had,
M. Benj. Hederici Lexicon Manuale Graecum recensitum & plurimum auctum. A. Sam. Patrick, A. M. & Scholae Carthusianae Subpraepositor.

Lately Published,

I. A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, in which it is shewn, that the Powers claimed by the Officers of the visible Church, are not inconsistent with the Supremacy of Christ as Head; or with the Rights and Liberties of Christians, as Members of the invisible Church. By JOHN ROBERTS, D. D. Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Canon of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. The 5th Edition, corrected.

II. A Review of a Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ, being a Reply to Mr. Sykes's Answer to that Discourse. By JOHN ROBERTS, D. D. The 3d Edition.

III. A Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ. By the Author of the Vindication of the History of the Septuagint.

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.
IV. A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Critics.

V. A Sermon preached at the Annual Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Winchester at Andover, in the County of Southampton, Sept. 14, 1737. By Ferdinando Warner, Vicar of Whitechurch in Hampshire. Published at the Request of several of the Clergy.

VI. A Sermon preached at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Sunday Feb 17, 1733-4. to recommend the Charity for establishing the new Colony of Georgia. By T. Rundle, L. L. D. Prebendary of Durham. Published at the Request of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Tyrconnel, the Hon. Colonel Whitworth, Church Wardens, and several of the Parishioners.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

WHEREAS a Young Woman, about Twenty-two Years of Age, of a Middling Stature, Fresh Colour'd, much pitted with the Small-Pox, Black Hair, a Gross Girl about Eleven Stone Weight; had Holes burnt in it, a Dark colour'd Strip'd Camblet and Gown, and also had a Pair of Leather Shoes, and broad Leather Straps, and Leather Clogs and Black Tabs, and a Pair of very large Silver Wrought Buckles, worth 25 s. a Pair; a ghorn Hat lined with a Red Silk Lining, and a Red String White Dimmy Gown, and a Blue and Red shot Silk Gown. She also took a Silver Watch with a Silver Seal of Coat of Arms made by Forbes, London and I think No. 149. 3 l. and a Silver Tea spoon and a Pair of Silver Tea-tongs marked H. C. In Cash about 11 l. one 3 l. 12 s. one 1 l. 10 s. 1 l. 7 s. one Guinea, 2 Half-guineas, one 6 s. 9 d. and 28 s. in Silver, and several other things. The above Goods were taken out of the House of William Clarke of Leamington near Leicester on Friday Jan. 25 1739-40, and the left her Cloaths. If any Person can take her up, shall have any reasonable Satisfaction and all Charges, besides what's allow'd by Act of Parliament.

This Day is Publish'd,
THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, the City of London and County of Middlesex, before Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, Mr. Justice Chapple, Mr. Recorder, Serjeant Urline, Deputy-Recorder, &c. on the 15th, 16th, and 18th of January.

Containing the Trials at large of
William Snowd a Surgeon, and Joseph Wells an Apothecary for a Robbery on Hounslow-Heath.
Thomas Hawkins, for knocking down and robbing Brown in Chick-Lane.
John Lineham, for assaulting and robbing David Patten Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster; as also for Burglary and Felony.
Thomas Motte, for robbing the Rev. Mr. Gibben of about 60 l.
Robert Onion, for Felony and Sacrilege.
For which Facts the said Prisoners received Sentence of Death.

Also the Remarkable Trials of
Sarah Burgefs and Ann Hill, for assaulting and robbing George Moody in the said Burgefs's House, in Drury-lane.
Thomas Hurnell, for Bigamy.
Jannan Jones, for the Murder of Edward Marfaut.
Abraham Benbrook, for the Murder of Edward Masters.
Elizabeth Tavernor and Hannah Sargeway, for Burglary and Felony.
Elizabeth Fletcher, for Picking the Pocket of John Bannister of a Watch.
Alice Cook, alias Taper, for Picking the Pocket of Christopher Brinkhorn.

With many other Curious Trials.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

N. B. The Whole Trials having been taken in Short Hand, and published for some Time in such a Manner as to be of use as well as Entertainment, several Gentlemen of the Law, (being willing to preserve Settis) have desired to have them on a better Paper; to oblige whom there are now printed a small Number of this and the former Sessions, in the same Manner they were done the last Year.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.
Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menstrual bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. as used according to the plain Directions given with it) as appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Secretary, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookbinder, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookbinder, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookbinder, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dyer, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Merger, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mr. T. T. T. a Shop-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookbinder, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.